MONDAY, JULY 10, 1832.

Amusements To-usy. Gijou Opera House Patience Germania theatre-the Story Wat. Pavertry fifth St. Theathe. One of the Point. Metropolitan Alcuzar - Deter el Alcantata Madison Square Theatre - Esperable

The regular virculation of THE SUN for the

week ending July 8, 1882, was : 143,471 Thursday 144,935 Friday 134,000 Saturday 148,106 Weekly

Total for the week ..

## Where Is the Great Difference?

We are often told that there is a great difference between the administration of Gen. ARTHUR and that of his predecessor. No doubt ARTHUR is a very different man from GARFIELD, and it is no exaggeration to say that personally he is a much better man. But we are told that GARFIELD was a reformer of the civil service, and that ARTHUR is not. This opinion is founded on a thorough

misconception. So far, the great distinctive feature of Gen. ARTHUR's administration has been the levying of assessments upon pages, clerks, scrubbing women, messengers, and other employees of the Government in order to raise funds for electioneering purposes. This movement is under the direction of Mr. JAY HUBBELL, a member of Congress from Michigan. Of course, it is conducted with the full approbation of President ARTHUR. He knows how it is himself.

Now, Gen. GARFIELD cherished toward JAY HULBELL and his system of political blackmail the same feelings that ARTHUR now manifests. When HUBBELL occupied the same post two years ago that he occupies now, GARPIELD communed with him upon the subject of electioneering assessments. 'My dear Hubbell," wrote Garrield, "how are the Departments doing?" That is to say, how are the scrubbing women, and the messengers, and the pages coming on with their contributions to the election fund? Are they putting up their money freely, or do they hold back like avaricious and stingy wretches indifferent to the fate of the grand old Republican party?

This is the way that GARFIELD regarded the matter; it is also the way that ARTHUR regards it. Where, then, is the great difference between them?

### Remember These Ten Names!

Here is a list of ten names which every Democrat in the United States should study until he knows it by heart. We print the names in type so conspicuous that they may be examined with the closest attention without injury to anybody's eyesight:

D. WYATT AIKEN of South Carolina. GEORGE W. CASSIDY of Nevada. E. JOHN ELLIS of Louislana JOHN H. EVINS of South Carolina. GEORGE W. LADD of Maine. MILES ROSS of New Jersey. CHARLES M. SHELLEY of Alabami EMORY SPEER of Georgia. GEO. D. TILLMAN of South Carolina BENJAMIN WILSON of W. Virginia.

Nine of these members of the House of Representatives call themselves Democrats. The other one, LADD of Maine, calls himself, we believe, a Greenback-Democrat; he was elected by Democratic votes.

The reason why the list in black type should be attentively studied and tenaciously remembered is that it records ten Democratie votes lent to Secon Robeson to help him deocrats to the scheme of plunder conveyed in his Naval Appropriation bill.

When the time comes for electing the not to be trusted.

## A Sample Small Job.

The first session of the most reckless Congress that ever met in time of peace is rapidly drawing to a close. The prodigality which has marked its career in large legislation is continued in smaller things. Extravagance is the rule throughout. Take an example recently furnished by the House, which SECOR ROBESON fitly leads.

Clerks of committees not annual receive six dollars a day during the session, exclusive of nickings. Some of them are interested in bills, and seek this method of prosecuting claims; others are newspaper reporters, or relatives, or local partisans.

To thirty-two committees clerks are allowed, some of them on the annual roll. Half this number would be more than sufficient for the actual service. The abuse grows constantly, because it covers patronage and personal perquisites. The loudest reformers always make exceptions for themselves.

The Committee of Mines and Mining is one of the least important in the House. It rarely meets, and has little business to transact. Only six bills have been referred to it. Mr. SKINNER of this State—once a man of enviable reputation-reported the following reselution from the Committee on Accounts: Resolved, Toat the Committee on Mines and Mining is

orized to employ a clera during the sessions of the Porty-seventh Congress."

### Mr. Holman immediately interposed: "I desire to inquire of the gentleman reporting this candution what necessity there can be for creating this

teraship in the slowing hours of the session, "Mr Saivasa-The Committee on Accounts now be here it to be nothing but justice to that cospirit other committees have been treated.

Mr. Houses-Mr question is how it becomes necessary, in the closing hours of this Congress, to appoint a

clers for this committee.

- Mr. Skisska-In reference to that I have only to say this: This is to place that committee on a par with

Mr Bonnows of Michigan-Has not the committee been furnished with a clerk? "Mr. Skinnen Not by a resolution of the House, but

the personal and political work of the committee (name)s. the personal and political work of the Chairman. " We House. Does not the gentleman from New York know that committee does not require a ciers, and does he not know to be are now a uplosed twice as many elecks as there ought to be, and many who have really

SEINNESS and not here to argue the question Figure was secondarities which have his little to do, and for which the House his ordered larks, but there has not one of the communities. With six bills referred to

The Robeson Republican majority considered Mr. SKINNER's argument complete, and they voted the resolution through without the least strain. Mr. Van Voonuus, Represemintive of the Thirtieth Congress District of this State, is Chairman of the Mines and Mining Conmittee. He had assumed to appoint a clerk without the least color of authority, Committee of Accounts, manipulates a resolution by which the illegal act is not only cordon al, but is absolutely approved.

By this semulatous job Mr. Van Voorinis's

the remainder of the Congress. This is only a sample of small jobbery, but it is in keeping with the grander and richer stealings.

### Public Ruildings.

Last Monday the House passed seven bills for the erection of public buildings which are to cost over half a million dollars each. On several proceding Mondays similar bills have been passed by the Senate or the House, almost without discussion. In one case appropriations for public buildings aggregating over two millions were passed in less than two hours; in another, bills for over a million were rushed through in ten minutes.

In the construction of public buildings Congress has found an outlet for extravagance and jobbery hardly less wasteful than the River and Harbor bill, and more insid-The latter measure is a notorious scandal, and the hands which it thrusts into the Treasury are seen by everybody; its various schemes of plunder are consolidated in one annual appropriation bill, whose monstrous proportions are obvious. But public buildings are voted for piecemeal, at intervals throughout the session, and even when the session is ended the aggregate of this wanton expenditure is not generally known. Congressmen themselves keep no record of these appropriations, and apparently are wholly in the dark as to their amount. Senator MORBILL, for example, insisted a short time ago that only \$450,000 had been appropriated, when the real aggregate called for by bills which had already been signed by the President was over four times as great; and a few days later it was eix times as great, or nearly \$1,000,000. The bills now passed or in various stages of progress must amount to five or six millions. The total sum asked for during the present session, in various bills, has been about eighteen millions. As in the River and Harbor bill, many items are preliminary installments for beginning the structures, or annual appropriations for continuing them, so that neither the amount asked, nor that which is actually appropriated, will represent more than a small fraction of the actual expenditure to which the Treasury is committed. With sums so lavish, there is naturally extravagance in the size of the edifices

and Custom Houses are passed by log rolling, of a quiet but effective kind. Re peatedly groups of bills have come up under a suspension of the rules, appropriating large sums so divided geographically as to make it obvious that a scheme of mutual support has been agreed upon without regard to the actual needs of the localities or the country. Such States as are not favored one week will have their turn the week following or at an early day, according to what is obviously a well understood or concerted programme. In one instance a bill was introduced into the House by Mr. Fulkerson, proposing the construction of twenty-three public buildings in sixteen different States, extending from Iowa to Florida, and from New York to Nevada. A peculiarity of this bill was its provision that no building should cost less than \$75,000. This, however, was an exceptional measure; the log rolling is mostly done in committees and lobbles on separate bills, and its effectiveness is attested by the rapidity with which selected clusters of these measures, involving miliions of dollars, can be passed in a few minutes, almost without inquiry or debate.

and in their superfluous ornamentation.

These bills for Post Offices, Court Houses

To illustrate these practices, a building is asked for at Lexington, costing \$250,000; one at Shreveport, costing \$250,000; one at Morgan City, \$150,000; one at Monroe, \$100,000; one at Marquette, \$200,000; one at Jefferson, \$100,000; one at Greensborough, \$150,000; one at Statesville, \$80,000; one at Asheville, \$75,000; one at Durham, \$100,000; one at Tyler, \$100,000; one at Graham, \$75,000; one at Waco, \$200,000. These are ordinary exfeat the persistent resistance of honest Dems | amples of the amounts asked. Nobody seems to reflect that a Government building, intended for a practical business purpose, should be simply a plain, solid structure, with plenty Forty-eighth Congress these ten so-called of light and ventilation; the demand is for Democrats should be left at home. They are ornate and expensive edifices, often quite out of proportion to the villages of two or three thousand people in which they are built. Because a city which collects a revenue for the Government of over a hundred millions annually needs a building costing a million, a town which collects \$10,000 annually will demand a \$100,000 building. Occasionally the amounts asked for are cut down, and last Monday only \$50,000 each was voted to the small towns of Abingdon and Harrisonburg, in Virginia, whereas the original bills called for \$75,000. In general, however, the whole matter is merely a division of public plunder, with little regard to the public needs or to economy and appropriateness in the struc-

## Our Black Fellow Citizens.

A Republican member of the Michigan Legislature who has lately been travelling in the South had, on his return home, an interview with a reporter of the Detroit Free Press. To the inquiry what he thought of the negro, the following answer was given by this Republican:

"Dawn him air damn him! We wouldn't stand the half from him that the South does. He is lacy, suffices, thievish, and a general numance. I've talked with a score of 'em and they are as ignorant as our horses rote my ticket, but they can't tell me why. They have no reason, no argument, no principle, and so little sense that I womder how they get through the week."

We have no doubt this gentleman's opinion is correctly reported. A very large proportion of the Republican party were at first exceedingly unwilling that the suffrage should be conferred on the negroes; in fact, a very large proportion of that party were unwilling that freedom should be conferred upon them, and nothing but the prudent, astute, and patriotic management of ABRA-HAM LINCOLN ever brought these Republicans to assent to universal emancipation. Their prejudices they still retain, and they are unjust and ignorant, as prejudices are

apt to be. How is it possible that the Southern negroes, who have but just escaped from slavery, and who are now undergoing the slow process of becoming civilized and educated, should fail to possess many of the vices of their condition? How long has it taken our white American of the bluest English Saxon blood to rise out of a similar state? Go back a few hundred years, and the Saxon was as coarse, ignorant, and brutal a savage

as the negro from Africa. The Michigan Republican and all other men must be patient with the freedman. He cannot become enlightened in a moment. He cannot at one turn of the tide change him-

elf from a slave into a philosopher.

The problem of raising the blacks to the degree of culture and of virtue that is necessary to make them good and useful citizens. of the republic is by no means an easy one No people ever undertook a more difficult task than did the people of the United States when the constitutional amendment was and now his colleague, Mr. SEINNER, on the | passed which suddenly conferred every civil right upon the downtrodden and ignorant black man. This task we trust may be successfully performed; but this sort of impatient and silly objurgation in which the pet clerk will draw some \$1,200 of Jack pay Republican legislator of Michigan indulges,

weight of a hair. Such impatience and such violence of hatred are foolish, unwise, and unjust, no matter whether they are manifested by Republicans or Democrats.

Insanity as a Cause for Divorce. The Chamber of Deputies in France has ecently refused to make insanity after marlage a cause for divorce. In the debate on the new French Divorce bill attention was called to a paper lately read before the Academy of Medicine in Paris by Dr. BLANCHE, expressing the opinion that insanity may be considered a curable disease in a large majority of cases, and the author declared that this view was shared by many of the most eminent French authorities on the subject.

In few, Hany, of the States of the Union is asanity subsequent to marriage expressly recognized by the law as a cause for divorce Nearly everywhere there are statutes providing that the courts may annul a marriage on the ground that one of the parties was an feliot or lunatic at the time of the ceremony. Such enactments merely apply the well-established principle that insane persons are incapable of entering into any contract, matrimonial or other, and the case is very different from that of lunacy arising after

Applications for divorce on the ground of subsequent insanity have sometimes been made to Legislatures, and there is no reason why they should not be entertained by courts in those States where the law vests the judiciary with discretion as to what shall be deemed adequate causes for dissolving the marriage relation. An argument against such divorces is that the law should not enable those who have solemnly promised one another faithful comfort and support under all circumstances to avoid this obligation because either is overcome by

one of the most terrible of misfortunes. On the other hand, there is much to be said in favor of permitting divorces on this ground. The argument on that side was well stated more than a quarter of a century ago by a committee of the New York Legislature in a report from which we quote:

"A marriage had with one insans is void. Why should not on the same principle, the fact of subsequent insanity if incurable, work the same result! There is othing left on which to base such a relation; the body remains but the mind is flown. That light only which could nourish the connection is extinguished forever. Should the law bind together the mentally dead to the tying ! It is well settled that inequity is transmissible or rereditary. The law should be so construed as to re-nove every inducement to the extension of so deplorable a calamity. In this the whole body of the people have a direct interest."

The whole question really turns on the possibility of curing the disease. If insanity is permanent and incurable, it is equivalent to death, and we see no reason why it should not be deemed to dissolve the marriage contract. But if, as was assumed by the French Legislative Assembly on the authority we have mentioned, insanity can truly be regarded on general principles as a curable disease, that body was right in voting down the proposal to grant divorces on account of lunacy arising after marriage. Since the clause on this subject was rejected, however, an emphatic dissent from the conclusion on which the Chamber of Deputies based their action has been expressed by Dr. Luys, a distinguished physician connected with the celebrated Salpetrière Hospital. He says he has never met with a complete cure of insanity during his long and varied experience in the treatment of mental disease.

## Two Profitable Offices.

It is strange that the amount of fees reseived by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has never been a subject of investigation by any committee of Congress

The fees of the clerks of all the other courts of the United States, beyond a definite sum allowed for compensation, are turned into the Treasury. The two offices just referred to are the only exceptions to this rule. They are among the most profitable places under the Government.

It has been the practice of the incumbents of these offices to keep the public ignorant of the precise amount of their emoluments. Estimates, based on the fee bills and on the business of the courts, go to show that the cierkship of the Supreme Court of the United States yields a net revenue of \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year, while the clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yields at least \$15,000 or \$20,000, and perhaps much more.

There is no good reason why these clerkships should stand outside of the general rule. It is well known that the bulk of the duties is performed by subordinates and that no special fitness is required for either place. The Committees on Appropriations, on the Judiciary, and on Civil Service Reform seem to have had dust thrown in their eyes. At least, they should have seen to it that this class of offices was put on a fair footing, and the salaries graduated according to the quality and the amount of service rendered to the Government.

# Slavery as a Punishment for Crime.

The recent sale of a negro into temperary stavery in Kentucky has surprised many persons who were not aware or had forgotten that the Constitution of the United States distinctly recognizes the lawfulness of slave ry or involuntary servitude as a punishment for crime.

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." So says

the Thirteenth Amendment. There is nothing in the constitutional prohibition to prevent a State from making slavery the penalty for very trivial offences The fact that this has not been more generally attempted in the Southern States shows how the sentiments of the people have grown away from the old slave system Besides, if a law was passed imposing slavery as a punishment on black culprits it would have to apply to white culprits also; and the possibility of a negro owning a white slave would seem unpleasant to the

ordinary legislator. Slavery to-day is maintained as a penalty for the non-payment of debt in one of the native States under British protection on the Malay Peniesula. The British official resident at Perak actually signs warrants for the arrest of fugitive slaves whose only crime is that they have run away from a perpetual captivity incurred by the failure to pay an

amount which may not exceed five dollars. While, therefore, we still tolerate slavers as a punishment for crime in the United States, we are not quite so brutal as Great Beliain. We do not permanently enslave poor deptors who are innecent of wrong,

The Navy Department proposes that the bodies of Dr. Lond and his gallant comrades, eleven in all shall be brought from the wastes of Siberia, for burial in the United States. The expense of conveying them from their present resting place on the banks of the Lenn by deer sledges to Orenburg, thence by rail to St. Petersburg, and neroes the ocean to these shores, is estimated by Commodorea Excursing and Walkelt and Surgeon-General Walks at during this session, and six deliars a day for | will not lighten the great burden by the | \$25,000. This sum, then, must be added to the study in renewing this convention.

amounts expended on the Jeannette, the

Rodgers, and the Corwin expeditions, in finding out what one polar enterprise has cost, al-though the expenditure in money is a triffe now compared with the loss of lives

Admiral SEYMOUR learned yesterday afternoon that the Egyptians were mounting heavy guns on Marabout Island, near the entrance to the harbor of Alexandria. He immediately issued a proclamation demanding the surrender of the fortifications within twelve hours and giving warning that if his demand was not complied with he would open fire on the forts at the expiration of twenty-four hours more. ARABI Pasha, on being summoned to Constantinople by the Sultan on Saturday, refused to obey, and last night Egyptian soldiers were seen from the harbor digging trenches and carrying shot from one fort to another. At midnight the British Consul and his assistants went on board the ships and sent notice to the other Consuls advising them to have their countrymen leave Alexandria within twenty-

It seems certain that some of the excursion boats in this vicinity frequently carry more nassengers than the law allows: or if not ther the law allows too many to be carried. It is hardly worth while to wait for a great accident to determine which of these two is the fact.

The Hillsdale crew, which is now in England as the authorized representative of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of this country, must be disgusted at its reception there. It was allowed to enter for the senior fours at the Marlow regatta, where it had nothing to gain and all to lose, as there were only two local clubs, the Cookham and Marlow, to contend against. But the English Rowing Association has passed a resolution refusing to recognize the Hillsdales as amateurs, and has discountenanced the acceptance of challenges from them. Thus it has done its best to prevent them from rowing at all, by warning those who might otherwise be inclined to welcome strangers that had travelled four thousand miles to row in England. It ought to be enough for these exclusives that the standing of the Hillsdales has been certified by the National Amateur Association, whose credentials they carry with them. But if there is no courtesy in the matter at least common sense would show that so expensive a journey, in addition to the time lost, would not be undertaken by professionals for the empty honors, without money, that are to be won in these competi-tions. The University influence ruled the affair, an Oxford oarsman presiding at the meeting, and a Cambridge oarsman seconding the olution, which was proposed by the Captain of the London Rowing Club, itself largely recraited from ex-University oarsmen. They complain of "the vagueness of the description" of the Hillsdale oarsmen, but the vagueness is in their own imagination. The costly lesson will not be lost.

The warden and the other officers of the State prison at Concord, in Massachusetts eem to have made a good deal of trouble for themselves, and a good deal also for their prisoners. The latter having followed the custom of people out of jail in keeping up a horrible din at midnight before the Fourth of July, the kindiguant warden cut off the two hours' outing in the prison yard customarily and wisely given in order to render the day happy. The prisoners retaliated by a prolonged pandemonium through the rest of the day and the night, and by smashing such of their furniture as could be broken. Since then the whole prison has been put on bread and water, and ill will prevails everywhere. There was really se harm or danger in this noisy ushering in of the Fourth; and even had there been fears of making this a precedent, it would probably have been sufficient next year to notify the prisoners that they would lose their two hours' noon recess by any midnight disturbance.

The strikers and the employers in the Milwaukee iron factories have come to an amicable arrangement, under which work is to be resumed to-day. This example might well be studied at Pittsburgh and elsewhere. manufacturers in the City of Smoke have, in fact, already signed the scale of wages which the workmen there charge for their labor.

A novel question on the subject of costly funerals is presented to Surrogate ROLLINS in he case of John F. Collins, formerly a day laborer in this city, who, according to the testi-mony, was buried in gorgeous style. The undertaker's bill was \$900. The body was dressed | round, solid body, glowing with a white heat, in an embroidered satin habit, and the coffin cloth and velvet, and had screws and handles of gold and silver. It is claimed that all this display was justifled by a contract with the undertaker, made by Mr. Collins before his death. The referee, Mr. WALTER Howe, is of the opinion that the contract is void for want of consideration, and reports in favor of an allowance for an ordinary funeral suited to the dead man's circumstances in life. The case presents some of the same features as that of the late Father Cunnay, which is also awaiting de cision by the Surrogate.

There is a proper spirit in the recommendation of Drill Captain McKELvey of Brooklyn that provision be made whereby, with the aid of the police surgeons, he can instruct the ollcomen of that city in caring for persons who have been overcome by the heat, or have met with any accident in the street, and these who have been rescued from drowning. It is ap parent that policemen, if thus instructed, might issunge much suffering, and perhaps save lives by knowing exactly what to do, as well as what not to do. That there is opportunity for good results in this direction is shown by the fact that in the first three months of this year 1.386 cases of suffering requiring aid came under the attention of the police of this city.

John Bull is getting out his chalk to figure the possible expense of the military operations in Egypt. A London newspaper reckons the price of intervention between \$20,000,000 and \$22,500,000. But the cost of wars cannot be fixed beforehand like that of buying a thousand exen or laying a hundred miles of railroad.

It has been a bad year for some street rope walkers. The horrible death of one not long ago, in the vicinity of New York, has just been followed by that of another in Omaha. In both cases the accident was due to recklossness in regard to the rope, and not to lack of skill in the walker. In the former instance the rope slipped from the chimney around which it should have been wound more scorrely, plunging the performer into the street below. At Omaha the rope broke, either because it had been stretched a fortnight from the roof of the Academy of Music, in wind and rain, or because it had been worn off at the hook into which it was fastened. At all events, the victim came down with a sickening thud upon the payement, in front of several thousand spectators. These two accidents will not deter other tight-rope walkers from trying their luck.

fisheries and fish foods of the United States. Prof. Baind makes a new suggestion. "Had hands of the American Commissioners at Halifax in 1877, no award of damages would or eculd have been unide." It is well known that the fishery studies of late years have resulted in enormously increasing the fish food of the ountry, not only by stocking the rivers, but by bringing beginned varieties into favor at the markets; they have also added millions to our annual expert trade; but now it seems that a knowledge of these statistics would also have saved us the \$5,500,000 codfish dinner which we were obliged to give John Bull. However the subject is still practical, for the twelve-year treaty expires in 1885. Prof. Baind suggests that the fishery tables in his report will be found very important for the Commissioners to

NEWS FROM THE SUN.

The results of astronomical investigations

are slow in reaching the ears of the public.

Several years always clapse before the obser-

vations of a transit of Venus, for instance, are

completely worked up and translated into popular language. So in the case of solar eclipses, ven when interesting discoveries are madeas at the recent eclipse which the astronomers went to Egypt to study—it is long before more than a mere hint of them is heard of. Before the occurrence of an interesting astronomical event, the astronomers, anxious for appropriations of public money to enable them to visit distant regions of the earth to make their observations, are loud in bewailing the lack of popular interest in science, and very willing to point out how exceedingly important their observations are Hkely to be. But when the event is over, and they return from their pilgrimage, they seem. in many cases, to have forgotten that public in whose minds a little while before they were so desirous of awakening an interest in science. With their carpet bags stuffed full of photographs, drawings, notes, and figures. they tramp home as uncommunicative as so many Egyptian mummics and shut themselves up in their mathematical dens, out of which occasionally issues a paper to be read before some learned society, so crowded with technicalities that nobody except the initiated is expected to understand it. This is unjust to science, and tends to bring upon it undeserved reproach as a collection of mere uninteresting formulae. Astronomers cannot claim as lawyers and doctors might do, that it is better they should not take up their time in explaining their studies to the uninitiated, because astronomy can neither cure a sick man nor win a lawsuit. Its importance to mankind, aside from that elemental branch of the science which aids the art of navigation, is akin to that of literature or the fine arts. It broadens men's views, exerts a strong moral, if not religious, influence, and furnishes the best of intellectual food. It has found ecasionally an eloquent and popular interpreter, such as good old Thomas Dick in his day, or Mr. Proctor and Camille Flammarion In our times. But for a science that is preeminently meant for the intellectual emoyment of mankind, astronomy is singularly lacking in respect to popular exposition. Some of its ablest students appear to take an entirely erroneous view of its relations. Mr. Proctor has been criticised for coupling astronomy with poetry. He properly replied that astronomy is naturally associated with poetry. whose spirit permeates it everywhere. The astronomical student who falls to perceive this association gets only dry bones for his labor. It appears that some very interesting observations were made during the eclipse in May, but beyond that bare fact little has been heard from

At a time when the study of solar phenomena is attracting everybody's attention, on account of the theories of their connection with terrestrial meteorology, this is unfortunate, The newspapers are ahead of the scientific organs in giving information on this subject, and some of the latter have been obliged to borrow from the newspapers in order to satisfy their renders. The new observations seem to show pretty conclusively that the influence which produces sun spots is powerfully felt upper regions of the solar atmosphere, where it causes wonderful phenomena. Sun spots go in periods. Once in about eleven years they reach their maximum, or become most numerous. There was a solar eclipse in 1871 during a sun-spot maximum, and another in 1878, when sun spots were very rare, and the astronomers observed a decided difference in the form of the corona or great gaseous envelope that surrounds the sun and blazes into sight during a total eclipse in the most funtastic and wonderful forms. The eclipse of this year fell in another period of sun-spot maximum, and it is an exceedingly interesting fact that the corona again presented the appearance seen in 1871. The most striking difference in the form of this magnificent atmosphere of the sun as seen at sun-spot maxima and sun-spot minima seems to be that when the spots are fewest the envelopes of glowing gases are deepest at the sun's equator and also exhibit striking forms about his poles, while when the spots are most numerous, as at present the corona extends away from the equator, and is not so conspicuous about the poles, but an enormous quantity of hydrogen appears in the solar atmosphere, glowing with the most intense heat, What a wonderful thing the sun appears to be in the light of these facts! Instead of a we see in the sun a globe of gases subjected to a temperature and a pressure almost too frightful for the mind to conceive-a flery globe in which iron and the solidest substances we know are not merely melted, but turned into a whirling mass vapor which is heaved and tossed with awful convulsions, while around it all, outside the sun as we see it there is an indescribable. atmosphere thousands and hundreds of thousands of miles deep, composed of glowing gases, some of which if condensed over our heads would set the world aftre with red hot rain. Then we see, through some cause which we cannot yet understand, this ball of flaming gases, which is rushing through space like a hot snot hurled from a cannon of infinite power, lashed every cleven years into sevenfold fury, until its glowing surface is pitted with tremendous chasms, and jets of flaming hydrogen and other gases lean from it like

gigantic geysers of the and set its great upper atmosphere aglow. Another interesting result of the recent eclipse observations is the evidence obtained of the existence of enormous quantities of vaporized calcium in the corona, or upper atnosphere of the sun. If this is so, then we see an element which, in limestone and other comcinations, forms whole ranges of solid mountains on the earth changed to the condition of shining vapor, and serving to make up part of the atmosphere of the great orb of day. The existence of calcium in what may be called the body of the sun was recognized long ago, but heretofore there has been no good evidence that this terrestrial mountain-making element was floating at a tremendous elevation above

the surface of the sun. Again, the recent observations have it appears, gone far toward proving, what has been for some years suspected that the chemical

one some years suspected, that the chemical olements as we know them are not able to withstand the tremendous temperature of the sun, and that they are thus split up into still more elementary substances an achievement far beyond the power of our chemistry. If this is so tits a great advance in the spectroscopic study of the sun.

These are only some of the discoveries made by the astronomors in Egypt and which have been so slow to leak our. There are a great many other things of public interests that they could throw light on, for instance, the swortshaped comet which they discovered close to the sun and photographed, and the discovery of indications of an atmesphere in the moon, the particulars of which would interest everybody, especialty if they can give us any hope that the moon is not a dead world after all.

The Press on Robeson.

From the thus descree.

If there is any one conclusion upon which the success people may be said to be agreed at a that the moon is not a dead world after all, and the fine of the press to the sun and photographed, and the discovery of indications of an atmesphere in the moon, the particulars of which would interest everybody, especialty if they can give us any hope that the moon is not a dead world after all, and the presset the presset to the sun and protographed and the presset to the particulars of which would be a sun and protographed and the presset to the particulars of which would be a sun and protographed and the presset to the particular of which would be a sun and protographed and the presset to the sun and protographed and the presset to the sun and protographed and the presset to the particular of which have been an accessing the presset to the sun and protographed and the presset to the sun and protographed and the presset to the particular of the presset to the presset to the presset to the Haltimore American, and the Circums Frihane de in plain words that Robeson's enumers in the threatened to disgrace the party, and that if his party colleagues permitted him to improve the opportunities for theft which he had realed the whole party would

### THE GOSSIP OF LONDON.

LONDON, June 28 .- All the fêtes, entertain nents, and gatherings got up with the object of ministering to the wants of cripples, ladies in distress, lost dogs, Chelses pensioners, hospitals, famine at home and disasters abroad, have nore and more been partaking of a strictly commercial character, and even when funds were required to be raised for dramatic or musical societies, it has not been of late without the admixture of barter. One could not help wondering why the subscription ball or concert was no longer adequate to the task of woolng the reluctant guinea from benevolent world-lings. They are quite out of favor with lady patronesses. Basaars, nothing but bazaars stalls heavily laden, not by the handiwork of patient flugers, but by supplies from fashionable shops, stalls for ices, for buns, for flowers, for photographs, for everything marketable, are now the only vehicles for charity, and are considered far superior to the evening entertalnment where ladies and gentlemen pay for indulging in their usual pastimes. Young girls, red and flushed, push through a crowd, buttonholing men, and scream their wares intones as shrill as costermongers in the Borough. The street cries of London have their echo, and not a feeble one, in the decorated halls among the "swells," with more haggling, more greed, greater joy at having "done" a customer, than is ever seen in any ghetto, suburban fair, or Saturday market. Some glimmering of as yet unsuspected truths is dawning, and a reason is assigned to the incomprehensible, if deserving, zeal of lady patronesses. Stall holders at those fancy fairs, aithough titled, or perhaps because so, are not infrequently impecunious. Pin money is slippery, and cludes accurate balancing. "Going the pace" runs away with more of it than one is quite aware of. Conjugal lords and masters talk of tenants, yachts, hunters, and refuse subsidies, and charity is proverbially the most stay at home of the eardinal virtues. Alms are discounted, Samueltan avocations are made lucrative a tax is levied on the successful bargains, some of the spoils obtained at the cost of bodily exertion are in a truly Christian spirit shared with the poor. For, you see, how can one expect so much trouble, toll, credit, vital and mental energy to be expended on a case of distress about which one knows little and cares less?

crowded and tropical in heat. The Prince of Wales was the only one of the Queen's sons who attended, and he had to do all the honors, while the Princess, in an unfathomable combination of lace, silver, and diaphanous, cloud-like gossamer, was a symphony in blue among the majority of white dress-es which obtained. Although more animated es which obtained. Although more animated than the previous one, this ball partook of the general languor which has characterized the season of 1882. Hardly anything seems to stimulate society, and it is not the heat of the summer that can be held responsible, for yesterday was the first resily warm day of the year. Hurlingham on Saturday, lawn tennis tournaments at the Agricultural Hall. Sandown, every favorite report pailed alike, till by some sudden twist of mind the Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's stirred the prevalent stagnation. Much less favored, usually, than its younger brother, the Eton and Harrow match in July, the centest of the Universities has this year enjoyed unprocedented popularity. An habitue might have fancied that the attraction lay in the renewal of some of the old eccentric matches which at different times marked the annals of cricket. But no, there were no female elevens of Surrey playing eleven females from Hasilt for Sog guineas, no one-armed pensioner of Greenwich pitted against a one-legged colleague—only the usual game as it was played before Ibrahim Pasin, when the Eastern potentate, after gazing patiently for nearly two hours, sentword to the two Captains to the effect that he did not wish to hurry them, but when they had done running about, would they kindly begin?

The incongruity of tall feur-in-hand drags in the enclosure, having performed at the outside a distance of two miles, seemed more apparent than usual. There is always something inexpressibly ludicrous in the discrepancy between the actual demeanor of society and the avowed object for lwhich it comes and its perfect unconsciousness of the solicism. Lobster salid and champagne at 4 P. M., in the wake of lunch at 2, and in the expectation of dinner at 8, are not directly related to cricket, especially when the majority of the carriages in which those edities are discussed are seculously turned with their backs to the field or enseaned other of the couple of the wind any other wards and other procession. than the previous one, this ball partook of the

The last ball at Buckingham Palace was

with their backs to the floid or enseenced in remote corners, because the sun in their eyes would prevent the occupants from seeing other people. These and other vagaries rather puzzle the credulous foreigner, educated to blind faith in the loudly proclaimed British fondness for muscular sports.

Indifference to weather is a more justifiable beast, or else why the time-honored institution of a Botanic fete in June and at hight? Few and far-very far-between have been the occasions when the all freeze celebration in the garand far—very far—between have been the occasions when the al fresco celebration in the gardens of the company has been attended by seasonable weather, and yet with dog-like fidelity Londoners cling to this outdoor fete as if they did not know, as well as the Ambassador of Italy who said it to Queen Elizabeth, that our finest days are loss fair than their darkest michts. Your after year we attend as the invitations have it, in evening dress. It may blow, rain, the ground may be sodden, the trees dripping, the paths obliterated, the lawn a morass all the ordinary scenery of an English summer in perfect working order, and yet we flock to the Botanic Gardens in ball dresses, bare shoulders. ordinary scenery of an English summer in perfect working order, and yet we flock to the Botanic Gardens in ball dresses, bare shoulders, satin shoes, and uncovered heads. Man, prudent man, very correct as to his white the his broad expanse of shirt front, his tail coat, effects a compromise in the matter of shees, which are generally double-soled, and gets the better of the frailer sex. Colored lamps hang disconsolate and washed out, Bengai flies smoke on the grass, electric lights wink in a damp prism; the two covered greenhouses where bands play, havens of telugo at first, soon become Black Holes of C. cutta. Gradually from occult receptacles crosep out lace hoods, vapory mantles, cloud-like shawls, which in their turn, as the evening wears on and the cod increases, turn into grateful uisters and esteemed umbrellas. Before that, however, dresses have become draggled, hair is out of enri, oninous sneezes are heard, loving couples, who have wandered around the lake in quest of solitude, happily oblivious that they are in silhoutte against the illuminations, are conscious of very wet feet; and the Duchoes of Teck, looking remarkably robust, learning on the arm of the Ducke of Albany, who looks miserably ill, has left the big conservatory, and field from the loyal but oppressive crush of the assembled guests.

The hazy sort of admiration lavished upon Wagner and the German opera is subsiding. His real partisans have assiduously followed every representation and said little; the would-be entitudinated to and the totally ignorant most exuberant of all. The satirists are now coming to the fore and quietly throwing cold water on the Wagner

every representation and said little the wouldbe enthusiasts were loader in their commendation, and the totally ignorant most exuberant
of all. The satirists are now coming to the fove
and quietly throwing cold water on the Wagner
fever making it plain to the would-be diletinate
that they inflinitely prafer? Patience? or "The
Pirates of Penzance," and that it is useless to
lash themselves into frenziod alphaise of what
they cannot possibly understand.

The King of Bayaria makes up to Wagner for
these derogatory judgments by heaping on
him fresh tokens of favor. He has just presented the composer with the two famous swans
trained to draw a little boat across the mooniff waters of his private take, while the King, to
sail in it assumed the easteme of one of the
herces of the Nibelingen.

Another vagary of this sovereign has met
with alittle protest. No doubt it is sentimental,
practical, artistic, regardless of traumelling
customs, to live at night and ignore day, to
exist in a private total process.

From the Philadelphia Press. Chester A. Arthur ought to bick his can'll-dates to office a fittle more carefully if he expects his Administration to have a rap of influence in rececting a caudidate in 1884.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

The Leader of the Republican Majority is Denounced to his Pace on the Floor of the House as a Public Planderer and a Receiver of Bribes-He Makes No Reply. rom the Han, W.C. Whitthorne's Speech in the House of Representatives, July 6.

In the course of the investigation there was developed the relation of the Secretary of the Navy with the firm of A. G. Cattell & Co. and with one Simeon M. Johnson. By the proof in the case of Hungerford, it was shown that Simeon M. Johnson had divided a fee with some one, and as I looked at the proof I was satisfied there were but two parties connected with that case. Those were the Secretary of the Navy and Simeon M. Johnson, and Simeon M. Johnson paid some one a large sum of money.

Again, the most intimate relations were shown to exist between the firm of A. G. Cattell & Co. and the Secretary of the Navy, Cattell & Co. being engaged in real estate operations in the District of Columbia and in the city of Long Branch. It was shown by the proof that over \$300,000 had been collected by the firm of A. G. Cattell & Co. for the sale of naval influence.

Now, it occurred to me as a little singular that a Secretary of the Navy, who, according to the proof, had no money, but was a poor barrister at law-that that man should be handling as much property and investing as largely as he was without some other source of revenue than the legitimate salary he was receiving. And the proof showing that Cattell & Co. had sold naval influence, that they were his friends prior to his becoming Secretary and were his partners while he was Secretary, it occurred to me that on a proper investigation of the facts it could be shown this money received by Simeon M. Johnson and the money redeived by the Cattells were a swag to be divided between that Secretary of the Navy and these

parties. I believed it then; I believe it now; and, believing that, I believed I had a right to resort, and, as I think, a majority of the committee had a right to resort, to the method which was adopted to demonstrate it.

-Lord Conyngham, who died lately, owned 156 973 acres in freiand. -In the middle of June the snow lay thick

at Balmoral, Scotland, and the cold was intense. Snow also fell in Fifeshire and in Norfolk, England. Holland, being Protestant, sends nearly all her fish to Catholic Belgium, and it is at those di

cult, even at the Hagne, to get a fresh herring -It is now stated that President Grevy.

not wanting to be fleeced in the sum of \$1,975—cost of ees—has decimed the Order of the Golden Fleece -Mr. Cornelius Walford, the London insurance authority, says that there are few towns or large villages in China which have not their insurance othes. -Ledy Lytton has left to her friends,

Louisa and Hose Devey, all she had, including her VS autobiography, which her son the Earl will probably romptly purchase and suppress

—In the reign of Victor Emanuel's father, harles Albert, Garibaldi was sentenced to be shut in the back for inciting a mutiny of troops and attempting

-During the first five months of this year o less than 5,000 tons of Italian produce, eggs, butter egetables, &c., have been imported into Great Britain his trade will undoubtedly be increased by the qu ransit consequent on the opening of the St.

to undermine by bribes the fealty of officers.

-Some Cornish keepers near Camborne reolved, in order to catch poschers, to divide into two parties. During the night a gleam of moonshine revealed to the lurking poachers a flerce conflict, the keepers having mistaken each other's party for the poachers, -Arrangements have been made by which

ome of the college lectures at Oxford will be thrown open to female students. Among the lectures that opened will be those by the Master of University on Eng glish history, by Mr. Butcher on Greek literature, and by Mr. Pelham on ancient history. -A quart of cream can be kept perfectly good for months in the highest temperature by an oun-

of boroglyceride. Prof. Barff proposes to save railroad carriage for milk by condensing it in the country and mixing it with boroglyceride, so that it has only to be mixed with water when needed. -There were 302 cases in England in which flogging formed part of the sentence for offences during the period between the 13th of July, 1863, and the end of

the year 1881. The number of cases in which the same offender had been found guity of similar offences and become liable to be reflorged was five. -Sir Curtis Lampson, a Vermonter by birth, who is head of a great fur house, has invented a new method of utilizing electricity in preparing seniskins. The skin is "fed" over a knife-edge bar, above which is stretched a fine platinum wire, which, raised to a whole

heat by an electric current, meets the longer hairs which rise above the under for, and mows them dow -The Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Mand, daughters of the Prince of Wales, have enrolled themselves as members of the humans society established in connection with the English paper Istile Police. The Little Folks Humane Society, which was inst

of children are daily joining its ranks. -In September last a new perpetual clock was put up at the Gare du Nord, Brussels, in such a postion as to be fully exposed to the influence of wind and weather, and, although it has not since been tend has continued to keep good time ever since ventor, M Auguste Dardenne, a native of Belgium

showed his original model at the Paris Excitation of 1878, but has since considerably improved upon it. -Bilton Grange, near Rugby, formerly the vanced age, having for years before nor death been of insound mind, is now to the market. At let death it passed to her relatives on her mother's side and them through various hands until it came to Mr Washingto libbert, who employed Pugin to create on the property

at vast expense, a suport positional residence

that American boye do not learn trades which are b to pay so much better than average clerk-tope the f false pride than from the extreme difficulty of procuring instruction. "Many a parent can arrest that it is among the impossibilities for loops by source saturations where they can become extiled in any of the more desirable trades. It is, in fact, against favor to take a loop.

-Circulating libraries of an entirely new description are about to be started at St. Petersburg. A society has been founded for the purpose of supplying the horse cars of that city with daily newspapers ecives of these literary stores are to drop but a los a copeck for each paper they read. No watch is to be a loss readers. The society transa that stands be only on them. ally defrauded

-The London hospitals are nearly all suffering from lack of time. St deerge's, at Historian corner, in the very centra of the wealthtest resulted district in the world, has of late vears had at a resulted. in it must close many of its wards. Degree culture and trade and the must plicution of the London hospitals, tray's, at Burmoleon was and Thomas's, are muchificently endowed but he are

-Mile Dosne has found in Parks a twilfollowentaining a minuter of noise in a floores

The University of Berlin for the pa

The bait took in a very your time the